

AL. 1. 1303

Questions Booklet

January 1999



English 33

Part B: Reading

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 1999
English 33
Part B: Reading
Questions Booklet
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Time: 2 hours. This examination was developed to be completed in 2 hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

Instructions

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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I. Read the excerpt from “The Ideal Bakery” on pages 1 to 5 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 10.

1. In the context of lines 1 to 17, the word “morbid” (line 17) means
 - A. unpredictable
 - B. excitable
 - C. gloomy
 - D. selfish

2. In the context of lines 59 to 61, the word “benignly” suggests that the “trickery” of the father and son is
 - A. intentional
 - B. harmless
 - C. sinister
 - D. unfair

3. From the narrator’s point of view, the importance of time shared with his father is **most clearly** conveyed in
 - A. “my father and I performed commandolike a secret escapade or mission” (lines 60–61)
 - B. “I dressed quickly and carefully, tying my own shoes, and remembered to brush my hair” (lines 61–62)
 - C. “we rolled quietly through the streets of small houses where my schoolmates, never so lucky, slept until their mothers woke them” (lines 70–71)
 - D. “Often he sang in his high sweet tenor as he drove” (lines 73–74)

4. In lines 76 to 78, the quotations from Civil War songs are thematically connected to this excerpt because they
 - A. express a longing for the past
 - B. show that family pride is an illusion
 - C. reveal the destructiveness of conflict
 - D. suggest that adults seek permanent escape from responsibility

Continued

5. As a child, the narrator believed that Dutch Goetz was like his father Gus, (lines 101 to 107) **mainly** because Dutch
- A. possessed his father's air of authority
 - B. shared his father's work ethic
 - C. had a solemn appearance
 - D. was very strong and tall
6. That the mornings at the bakery provided only a temporary haven for the narrator's father is indicated in the quotation
- A. "my father's gentle hand shaking my shoulder" (line 43)
 - B. "When we reached Whitney Avenue my father accelerated" (line 79)
 - C. "We held hands as we walked from the car" (lines 82)
 - D. "but I knew that the lumberyard had taken over" (lines 134–135)
7. The phrase that reinforces the ritualistic nature of the bakery experience is
- A. "benignly tricked" (line 60)
 - B. "'Backward, turn backward'" (line 77)
 - C. "all at once" (line 96)
 - D. "thousandth time" (line 121)
8. Which of the following statements is **most clearly** ironic?
- A. "Doubtless I was a morbid child but my life contained many pleasant things" (line 17)
 - B. "He hated his work so much that he was at his desk before eight o'clock six days a week and brought stacks of arithmetic home every night and on weekends" (lines 55–57)
 - C. "My young father—it startles me that he was only thirty-five years old—sat with me in a green booth, our hats and jackets and topcoats over the poles that separated the seats" (lines 111–113)
 - D. "When I finished the second cruller my ten-year-old stomach was full but my mouth could not deny itself the third" (lines 118–120)

Continued

9. The narrator uses a metaphor effectively in
- A. “the Brooklyn Dodgers remained a ribbon binding my mother and me together” (lines 29–30)
 - B. “we were conspirators not in warmth and safety but in an absence or even in danger” (lines 41–42)
 - C. “The windshield steamed those mornings” (line 68)
 - D. “and the Ideal Bakery turned into the Akropolis Café” (lines 144–145)
10. The overall tone of the passage is **mainly**
- A. suspenseful
 - B. humorous
 - C. nostalgic
 - D. bitter

II. Read “Equal Opportunity” on pages 6 and 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 11 to 17.

- 11.** In this situation, the girls are being “tested” (line 11) by themselves and their
- A. music idols
 - B. chaperones
 - C. peer group
 - D. teachers
- 12.** That the dancing boys create the impression of a cartoon “set in motion” (lines 21 to 22) means that, to the observer, they appear
- A. happy
 - B. confused
 - C. harmless
 - D. ridiculous
- 13.** The words “multi-hued” (line 2), “undulating” (line 18), and “intermittently” (line 27) reinforce an impression of
- A. unevenness
 - B. unkindness
 - C. unhappiness
 - D. unattractiveness
- 14.** From the observer’s perspective, the quotation that illustrates the role the boys play in the ritual of the dance is
- A. “contorting themselves into ‘worms’” (line 17)
 - B. “energetically undulating across the floor” (line 18)
 - C. “giving / the vague impression” (lines 19–20)
 - D. “Preparing, daring, and finally asking” (line 33)

Continued

15. The emotional tension at the moment of refusal or acceptance is conveyed by the words
- A. “brief instant” (line 31)
 - B. “looks up” (line 33)
 - C. “mute appeal” (line 34)
 - D. “friendly laughter” (line 38)
16. The nature of the poem’s irregular structure is reflected in the meaning of the word
- A. “periphery” (line 7)
 - B. “variegated” (line 14)
 - C. “Screened” (line 23)
 - D. “postures” (line 29)
17. The poem’s title, “Equal Opportunity,” reinforces the theme that focusses upon the discomfort of
- A. boys maturing physically later than girls
 - B. adolescents risking rejection by their peers
 - C. young people being influenced by fads in music
 - D. girls competing among themselves for boys’ attention

III. Read the excerpt from *Play Memory* on pages 8 to 10 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 18 to 26.

18. In line 9, the manner in which Cam responds to Jean's statement "Perceptive deduction" (line 7) **primarily** reveals his
- A. selfish attitude
 - B. cynical humour
 - C. arrogant outlook
 - D. bitter disappointment
19. Cam's remark "Whatever you inherited from your mother will handle it" (lines 13 to 14) suggests that both mother and daughter are
- A. loyal
 - B. patient
 - C. trusting
 - D. resilient
20. Cam asks Jean to stay and talk (lines 14 to 15) because, at this moment in the play, he
- A. is exerting his influence and control
 - B. feels cut off from the rest of the world
 - C. desires closer relationships with his family
 - D. is readjusting to life after a business failure
21. Jean's question in line 19 and the stage directions "*proceeding carefully*" in line 24 suggest that Cam is
- A. out of control
 - B. in need of sympathy
 - C. curious about his surroundings
 - D. unpredictable and difficult to handle

Continued

22. Cam had hoped that he and Jean could speak “candidly” (line 28) which means that he hoped their conversation would be
- A. honest and open
 - B. sensitive and tactful
 - C. encouraging and positive
 - D. enthusiastic and humorous
23. That Cam is annoyed by “condolences” (line 44) reveals that he is
- A. offended by sympathy
 - B. unaware of his situation
 - C. too weak to identify with others
 - D. angered by the suffering in the world
24. The italicizing of “*saying*” (line 45) and “*stayed*” (line 48) **best** conveys Jean’s
- A. respect for her father
 - B. selfish point of view
 - C. inability to forgive
 - D. intensity of feeling
25. The word “waste” in Jean’s comment “It’s the waste that kills me” (line 53) refers to
- A. unused human potential
 - B. destruction from the war
 - C. victimization of the innocent
 - D. unhappy family relationships
26. The “disease” that Cam mentions in line 72 is
- A. greed
 - B. betrayal
 - C. self-pity
 - D. dishonesty

- IV. Read the excerpt from *No Kidding: Inside the World of Teenage Girls* on pages 11 to 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 27 to 35.
27. Lines 32 to 41 indicate that the writer believes that teenage workers tend to be
- A. questioning of authority
 - B. ignorant about workers' rights
 - C. unconcerned with their schoolwork
 - D. impressed with their employers' abilities
28. The paradox in the lives of teenagers who work is **most effectively** expressed in
- A. "They save for summer holidays and for Christmas presents" (lines 9–11)
 - B. "If they work for pay, they also pay for working" (lines 22–23)
 - C. "they must choose between a placement on the night shift and homework" (lines 24–26)
 - D. "They don't seem to be at all impressed or depressed by the fact that they are usually paid only a minimum wage" (lines 32–35)
29. Lines 41 to 46 indicate that working teenagers view those who do not work with
- A. envy
 - B. disdain
 - C. respect
 - D. tolerance
30. The writer's attitude toward the situation faced by working teenagers is **most strongly** revealed by the word choice in
- A. "something as vivid and concrete" (line 7)
 - B. "impressed or depressed" (lines 33–34)
 - C. "gross exploitation and manipulation" (lines 42–43)
 - D. "employers and advertisers" (lines 44–45)
31. According to the excerpt, most working teenagers are motivated to work so that they may
- A. fit in with their peers
 - B. prepare for the future
 - C. satisfy their own desires
 - D. help with the family financing

Continued

32. In line 76, the term “gadding about” means
- A. running around
 - B. falling behind
 - C. talking back
 - D. taking off
33. The article suggests that the employee quality **most** valued by McDonald’s is
- A. honesty
 - B. flexibility
 - C. conformity
 - D. punctuality
34. The writer adopts the dialect of the teenagers that she is writing about in
- A. “This independence scares them to death; next thing they know, she’ll be buying cigarettes and gadding about all hours of the night” (lines 73–77)
 - B. “She’s on crew at McDonald’s. Three dollars an hour. When you’re sixteen and non-unionized, what can you expect? If you question the arrangement, you can get into trouble” (lines 79–84)
 - C. “There’s no point in quitting; if you quit and then want to come back on, you start all over again at the minimum” (lines 90–93)
 - D. “She didn’t want Grill because that’s where you have to worry about ugly burns from the fryer, and your hair gets all gross from the steam, and the hats they have to wear are real stupid” (lines 97–103)
35. The ironic tone used in the expression “it’s just too wonderful” (line 204) suggests that the writer believes that Vivian is
- A. shy
 - B. naive
 - C. cunning
 - D. hard-working

- V. Read the first draft of Robin’s letter on pages 14 and 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 36 to 43.**
- 36.** In the first sentence of paragraph 1, in order to correctly punctuate an appositive, Robin should add commas before and after
- A. “Nalwen High School”
 - B. “last week’s edition”
 - C. “the principal of Nalwen High School”
 - D. “part-time”
- 37.** In paragraph 1, Robin has replaced “not have” with “give up their.” She has also replaced “uses quotes in her article” with “supports her opinion by using quotations.” These revisions result in
- A. improved spelling
 - B. reduced formality of style
 - C. greater precision of meaning
 - D. less ambiguous sentence structure
- 38.** A spelling error that Robin has yet to correct is
- A. “edition” (*paragraph 1, sentence one*)
 - B. “respect” (*paragraph 2, sentence one*)
 - C. “disagree” (*paragraph 2, sentence three*)
 - D. “pleasent” (*paragraph 3, sentence five*)
- 39.** In paragraph 3, Robin makes a revision that produces three short sentences: “Each one of these people is different. Some are pleasent and easy to serve. Others are not.” This revision has the double effect of
- A. correcting a run-on sentence and creating emphasis
 - B. correcting a sentence fragment and creating repetition
 - C. correcting an indefinite pronoun reference and creating irony
 - D. correcting a misplaced modifier and creating a figure of speech

Continued

40. In paragraph 4, Robin has indicated that the words “some” and “increased” should be italicized. Italicizing these two words should have the effect of increasing
- A. balance
 - B. emphasis
 - C. formality
 - D. coherence
41. The effect of Robin’s addition of the third sentence of paragraph 5 is to
- A. attack Ms. Ordkurat’s opinions about students and part-time jobs
 - B. sarcastically present an opinion about the value of attending school
 - C. comment on the connection between Social Studies 33 and CALM 20
 - D. humorously negate Myrna Kostash’s generalization as quoted in paragraph 4
42. In the fourth sentence of paragraph 5, Robin replaces the word “most” with the word “many” in order to
- A. eliminate an overgeneralization
 - B. avoid the use of the passive voice
 - C. create parallelism
 - D. add emphasis
43. In paragraph 5, Robin should place an apostrophe before the final letter “s” in
- A. “jobs” (*sentence one*)
 - B. “students” (*sentence four*)
 - C. “its” (*sentence four*)
 - D. “ourselves” (*sentence five*)

VI. Read “Spring Poem” on pages 16 and 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 44 to 50.

44. The words “A moment” (line 1) are repeated in line 5 and in line 9 to emphasize the
- A. fear of what lies ahead
 - B. importance of remembering
 - C. need to make sense of the past
 - D. desire to move on to the future
45. The words “rare” and “last” (lines 15 to 16) suggest the speaker’s sense of
- A. frustration
 - B. anger
 - C. loss
 - D. inferiority
46. The “infinite details of the landscape”(line 32) are details that seem
- A. limited
 - B. illusory
 - C. plausible
 - D. boundless
47. The speaker’s longing for the past is **most strongly** expressed in
- A. “the last straight roads with life on them” (line 16)
 - B. “and a golden age of beards / still to be found on men drinking” (lines 18–19)
 - C. “the sudden homesickness / for an age” (lines 22–23)
 - D. “to stand forever and / grow like a plant” (lines 29–30)
48. In the context of the entire poem, the untethered dog (line 33) and the boys “late for dinner” (line 35) suggest an atmosphere of
- A. danger
 - B. freedom
 - C. calmness
 - D. uneasiness

Continued

49. The **dominant** poetic device used in this poem is
- A. imagery
 - B. contrast
 - C. repetition
 - D. exaggeration
50. Throughout the poem, the speaker's use of words such as "old-fashioned" (line 2), "a golden age" (line 18), and "the last of a tribe" (line 42) suggests a feeling of
- A. surprise
 - B. longing
 - C. confusion
 - D. excitement

VII. Read “Seizing the Light” on pages 18 to 20 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 51 to 60.

- 51.** The verb “embrace” (line 2) establishes the tone for the article in that it reflects Salgado’s
- A. compassionate attitude toward his subject
 - B. keen disappointment with the project
 - C. unpredictable photographic ability
 - D. limited range of material
- 52.** The words “These tragedies” (line 11) refer to the
- A. plight of the long-term refugees
 - B. disintegration of the camps
 - C. destruction of the farmland
 - D. bleakness of the landscape
- 53.** Salgado’s skill as a photographer is conveyed in the quotation
- A. “blue eyes widen as he speaks” (line 2)
 - B. “two big, brown, shabby leather bags slung over one shoulder” (line 14)
 - C. “a smiling participant in the coffee ritual” (line 18)
 - D. “as softly and silently as a butterfly” (line 20)
- 54.** The residents of the Turanj and Batnoga camps exist in a “gray zone” (line 29) in that they
- A. are considered to be dangerous
 - B. do not officially qualify as refugees
 - C. have been unable to return home for months and years
 - D. live in railway coaches abandoned in the damp countryside

Continued

55. Salgado's identification with the refugees' plight is **most strongly** revealed in
- A. "The lens capturing these worn faces moves as softly and silently as a butterfly" (lines 19–20)
 - B. "He photographs while walking—walking ceaselessly until the light starts to fade as night falls" (lines 60–61)
 - C. " 'The war in Mozambique is over at last' " (lines 70–71)
 - D. " 'I shall follow them every step of the way until they cross their own thresholds' " (line 74)
56. Salgado's interest in his assignment springs from his
- A. past experience
 - B. sociable nature
 - C. desire for fame
 - D. distrust of authority
57. According to the writer of this article, refugees are at the Turanj and Batnoga camps because of
- A. media criticism
 - B. mindless anxiety
 - C. human indifference
 - D. economic conditions
58. The success of Salgado's project is a reflection **mainly** of his
- A. trustworthy commitment
 - B. penetrating insight
 - C. dutiful patience
 - D. calm attitude

Continued

59. The qualities that contribute **most** to Salgado's success as a photographer are his
- A. flexibility and endurance
 - B. reliability and sociability
 - C. empathy and commitment
 - D. adaptability and aggressiveness
60. The "light" referred to in the title "Seizing the Light" is a symbol for Salgado's sense of
- A. suffering
 - B. truth
 - C. hope
 - D. weakness

VIII. Read the excerpt from “Goin’ to Town” on pages 21 to 25 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 61 to 70.

- 61.** The intensity of the boy’s eagerness is **most strongly** indicated in
- A. “His mind had played among those ghostly summits” (lines 4–5)
 - B. “They ought to get going, with fifty miles to drive” (line 11)
 - C. “standing beside the Ford, licked and immaculate” (line 12)
 - D. “his feet jumped him up and down without his volition or knowledge” (line 13)
- 62.** As it is used in line 12, the word “licked” indicates that the boy
- A. is exhausted by the prospect of the journey
 - B. has washed and tidied himself for the trip to town
 - C. is fearful because he thinks that he might miss the parade
 - D. feels defeated by the uncertainty surrounding the trip to town
- 63.** Lines 23 to 30 serve **mainly** to convey the
- A. boy’s naivety
 - B. father’s domineering nature
 - C. contrast between the boy and his father
 - D. working relationship between the boy and his father
- 64.** The word choices in line 53 (“exodus,” “surrender,” “betrayal”) indicate that the boy’s feelings are strongly influenced by his mother’s
- A. implicit abandonment of hope
 - B. preoccupation with her own needs
 - C. inability to understand the situation
 - D. apparent laying of blame on the father

Continued

65. Read the quotations below and answer the question that follows.

- “the brown line of the horizon, faint as a watermark on pale blue paper” (lines 2–3)
- “The boy was up into the front seat like a squirrel” (line 23)
- “time pouring like a flood of uncatchable silver dollars through his hands” (lines 64–65)

Each quotation above contains an effective example of

- A. simile
- B. allusion
- C. paradox
- D. hyperbole

66. The mother’s resourcefulness is revealed when she says

- A. “ ‘There isn’t anything really wrong with it, is there?’ ” (line 42)
- B. “ ‘Will it take long?’ ” (line 57)
- C. “ ‘Just like a million stars, all colors, exploding all at once’ ” (lines 80–81)
- D. “ ‘Maybe if you hitched the horses to it’ ” (line 94)

67. The **main** reason that the boy is finally “swallowed” by “dull hopelessness” (lines 163 and 162) is that he

- A. believes that his father blames him
- B. knows that his mother is filled with distress
- C. realizes that his father is unable to save the day
- D. recognizes that his mother is unable to offer comfort

68. In lines 163 to 166, the words that serve **best** to reinforce the boy’s hopelessness are

- A. mind, sight, called
- B. legend, trip, adventure
- C. Not, no, none, nothing
- D. parade, lemonade, ice cream, firecrackers

Continued

69. In this excerpt, the father's anger results **ultimately** from his
- A. frustration at letting his son down
 - B. failure to take advantage of his day off
 - C. irritation with his wife's unreasonable demands
 - D. inability to understand the importance of the fair
70. The central theme of this excerpt relates **primarily** to the
- A. stability of family ties
 - B. anguish of disappointment
 - C. importance of communication
 - D. unreliability of early automobiles

English 33: Part B

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